## FOR PRESIDENT, HENRY CLAY,

Our friends who design to favor us with their advertisements will please bear in mind that our terms are CASH and however unpleasant it may be for us to refuse, we can not hereafter permit this rule to be infringed. Our Ledger is full, and we have no Collector.

Tr A further supply of Wing-and-Wing and The Spy, by Cooper, are received and for sale at the Tribune office.

Also, The Two Admirals—all uniform editions. Price for

each complete in two vols., 50 cents. The second No. of BRANDE's Encyclopedia is ready this morning. Price 25 cents.

The New World Annual, done up in wrappers ready for mailing, may be had at the office of The Tribune, 168 Nassau-street, opposite the City Hall. Postege to any place in the United States only three cents.

IF Persons wishing The Tribune left at their residences or places of business in the city at an early hour in the morning, will please leave their names, or send them in by note through the Post Office, at the publication office, 160 Nassau-street, opposite the Park. TERMS, nine cents a week, to be paid to the Carrier.

D' Advertisers will hear in mind that advertisements in tended for Menday's paper must be sent in by 10 o'clock this evening, as our publication office is not open on Sun-days. The rates for advertising, in view of the extensive circulation of this paper, are very reasonable, and in all cases are payable in advance.

Wanted an agent for this paper at Paterson, N. J. One who resides there and is acquainted in the place will

Pomeroy & Co. yesterday brought us papers from Albany and Western Cities in advance of the mail.

CITY AFFAIRS .- The article on our first page on the subject of our City Affairs is from a source which, aside from its intrinsic merit, entitles it to general attention. The suggestions concerning a radical change in the mode of governing the city, by which the welfare of the inhabitants, and not the pride of a political party, may be made the object aimed at, is worthy of all favor; though we greatly fear there is little hope of persuading our good citizens that the prosperity of the whole United States, with its Territories, does not depend directly and immediately upon the triumph of Whigs or Democrats in this city. National politics, the Presidential question, &c. are all very well in their place, and it is of the highest necessity that they be duly weighed and rightly decided But we do think that when our municipal affairs so sadly need reform-when the city is burdened by an enormous and growing debt-when the money collected for its payment is stolen with impunity, or suffered to be wasted by spendthrifts, or lost through carelessnoss-when a general distrust pervades the people of the ability and integrity of our officers of justice, and of the regulations by which their action is guided-when the blackest crime suffers the least punishment, and escapes the oftenest with no rebuke-when Law is bearded and Justice scoffed at-in such a state of things, we confess a decided conviction that, at least at one Spring Election, we should leave the Union to take care of itself-as we have faith it will-and attend faithfully and efficiently to our own business. The article to which we allude contains some suggestions which our readers will do well to heed just at this time. Its specific recommendations we leave to the judgement of those who will read them.

On our last page will be found an article on Capital Punishment, from the pen of a gentleman who never writes but after careful thought, and with vigor and logical power seldom equaled. As ers know his belief is opposed to our own but as we desire a careful and thorough discussion of the question, we cheerfully give it an insertion.

MECHANICS INSTITUTE .- Dr. Robert Nelson,

of this city, delivered before the Mechanics Institute last evening a very practical and useful Lecture upon the treatment of Accidents when medical attendance is not at hand. Though himself one of the ornaments of his profession, and devoted to its practice, he yet insisted that plain common sense and sound discretion are in cases of ordinary accidents, such as wounds, burns, fainting and other fits, &c. of far more service than an acquaintance with the technicalities of surgical service. His directions were simple, practical and calculated to be of essential science. Dr. Nelson came to this city from Canada, where he was foremost among the few men of influence and decided worth who took part against the Government in the late rebellion. His brother, Dr. Wolfred Nelson, who was also exiled, has recently returned to the practice of his profession at Montreal. Dr. Robert Nelson was appointed President of the Provisional Republic, and as such signed the Declaration which was issued from this State. He has, however, ever since resided in this country, and is one of the most scientific surgeons among us. Retiring and studious in his habits, he seeks neither notoriety nor pecuniary gain exclusively; but, what is far better, he deserves both. We trust he may find no reason to induce his return to the Province he has left.

ALBANY AND ERIE RAILROAD .- We understand that our wealthy citizens and merchants are now stepping forward in this enterprise. Our friends at Boston offered us the use of their road, and up to the present time New-Yorkers have acted as if that were sufficient. Perhaps Buffalo Floar for New-York via Boston don't exactly set well in certain quarters.

A great outcry having been raised by the Dorr presses in Rhode Island against the Gevernment for keeping the persons accused of treason in prison so long, a special term of the Court was ordered for their benefit. When the time for trial came on, the prisoners asked that it might be put over till another term! The reason they gave was that their counsel, Messrs. Rantoul & Atwell, were

not present. The trials were therefore postponed. Mr. WALLACE, from Kentucky, lectures this evening at Concert Hall on the "Poetry of Temperance." This is a theme peculiarly adapted to his brilliant powers, and we doubt not he will do it full justice. The Temperance Societies of the City, we understand, have enlisted ardently in support of this Lecture, and we trust the Hall may be crowded to overflowing.

The Weekly Tribune for the present week may be obtained at our deak this forencon, price 64 cents, and in wrappers ready for mailing to those who wish to send n to their friends in the country. This paper contains the full particulars of the Somers Mutiny as published du ring the week in the daily papers; Baueron's Lecture on the Condition of Europe, also on the Early History of America; Correspondence from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Indiana, &c; Proceedings in Congress; Burr and Biannerhasset; EDITORIALS on the Repeal of the Bank. rupt Law, and a variety of other subjects; Political History, Nos. 3 and 4, the last of them contains an account of y Tories of the American Revolution-their condition and Political course; China; Literary Notices, Reviews, &c.; the Cumberland Road, several columns of Miscellaneous mat ter, Bank Note List, Marriages, Deaths, &c.

GREELEY & MCELRATH, Tribune Buildings, 160 Nassau-street.

Correspondence of The Tribune. Washington, December 21, 1842. The is nothing of consequence to be related today beyond what the reports of the House will

give you. No vote, which can be looked upon as a test, has yet been taken upon the Bankrupt bill, though there does to-day appear to be a doubt as to the result in the minds of many who have hitherto viewed the repeal as certain to take place. You will see that most of the day was spent in the discussion of motions in regard to this bill. The matter had assumed a most singular variety of forms and positions, and a perfect entanglement of the question was accomplished before any thing like a debate took place upon the bill itself. The previous question was refused by a considerable majority, and a disposition was manifested by many to amend the bill in the manner mentioned in my letter of yesterday. Others were disposed to include corporations, while others were for extendmight avail themselves of the benefits of the lawuntil next March, and others to a still more remote period. It is not improbable that the act may yet be saved in some form, though it certainly is high time for all who intend to avail themselves of this most just, humane and politic law, to take speedy steps to that end. I hope it will ever be borne in mind that a Whig Congress passed this act, by Whig votes, and that it is now assailed by the Loco-Focos, or democracy, as they call themselves, almost to a man. Many an honest man, who may be shut out from the benefits of this law for want of the means for paying the necessary fees, will hereafter listen with no kind feelings to the professions of Tammany Orators, at Park meetings, uttering such fervid professions of exclusive love for the rights of the million, as have hitherto beguiled the thousands of honest but deluded men who uphold the grinding aristocracy of the "DE-MOCRACY " here and elsewhere.

I hope that our friends will fight every inch of ground upon this question, both in the House and

Mr. Wise made a speech to-day upon this subect which did him no credit.

Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, who is one of the most manly and high-minded men in the House, spoke well against the Repeal, and gave a slight account of his own experience.

Mr. Hopkins-Puffer Hopkins-of Va. made a very windy harangue in favor of the bill.

Mr. Arnold was "thar," on the spot, and entertained the House for a very long hour-saying a great many wise and witty and funny things, without regard to arrangement, or grammar, or Walker. He is a perfect wild cat when he is once fairly on the floor for a speech, and screams at the top of his lungs and until he is red in the face, while the House is kept in roars of merriment, sometimes with him and sometimes at him. He can say more hard things of Capt. Tyler in fewer words than any man in the House. Neither does he spare "modern democracy," or the "subteraneans" either.

He walked into Daniel Webster, whose name by the way, is more offensive here than I can easily describe to you, and handled him very severely and roughly, too, for his Faneuil Hall speech.

Mr. A. has much more zeal than discretion, ne vertheless he is a good Whig and never flinches from his principles, and never speaks without stinging " modern democracy " most severely. The bill was debated until near four o'clock

without a result, and the house adjourned. I have observed that all the Locos are particular larly jealous, now that the Whigs have control, lest a few dollars be expended for clerk hire when commit ees are overburdened with business. This the case also in the Senate, though when they had control such aid was allowed whenever required. I am sorry to see that our Whig friends allow themselves to be dictated to in such matters by men who, as a general rule, do no work in the Committees and leave it all for the majority to transact. They even had the meanness to oppose the allowance of a Secretary to the President of the Senate, at the last Session, although while R. M. Johnson filled that place nobody objected to allowing him a Yours, MANHATTAN.

LATER FROM MEXICO .- Reports from Tampico, of the 5th inst. have been received at New-Orleans. Business was brisk at Tampico, and there was a good demand for foreign goods. The Brit ish brig Prince Albert, was wrecked on the south side of Tampico bar; vessel and cargo, consisting of dry goods, valued at \$240,000, a total loss .-The latest letters from the city of Mexico, are dated November 29th. No mention is made of the negociations with the United States, the contest with Texas, or the new Mexican Constitution .-Santa Ana continued to reside at his country seat in the State of Vera Cruz. Nothing later from

FROM BUENOS AYRES .- The bark Smyrna arrived yesterday from Buenos Ayres in 43 days. The river was open when she left. It is stated in the British Packet of the 5th ult. that Rivera, President of the Oriental Republic, has formed an alliance with the insurgents in the Brazilian province of Rio Grande. The Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires at Montevideo immediately entered a protest and demanded his passports. The Packet does not vouch for the accuracy of the rumor.

FROM BERMUDA .- Bermuda dates to the 6th inst. have been received in this city. Her Majesty's ship Illustrious arrived there on the 4th, having sustained considerable damage from a storm on the voyage. The pilot boat Davy Jones was lost on the 30th ult. after having put one of her men on board the steamer Tweed. Two other pilots were lost with her.

DISASTERS .- The St. Louis New Era of Dec. 22, states that the ice on the Mississippi, near Davenport, swept down and sunk the steamboats New Brazil and Rock Islander. The Brazil was almost wholly stove in. Intelligence had also been received there of the loss of the steamboat Bowling Green at the mouth of the Osage river on the

GOLDSMITH'S WRITING ACADEMY .- Mr. Goldsmith, the far-famed teacher of Penmanship, has returned to our city after a long and eminently successful tour through the principal States in the Union. The Journals of the day, in the various sections of the country through which he has traveled, without an exception, speak of his professional skill in terms of high encomium, thus confirming the judgement of the American Institute, which for three consecutive years awarded him the first premium for the best specimens of off hand penmanship exhibited at their Fairs. He has opened a spacious and splendid suit of rooms at 254 Broadway, where he has already obtained numerous and highly respectable classes. His terms are only \$5 for a full course of lessons; the smallest charge, we believe, made by any competent teacher of the chirographic art who has ever given instruction in our city. Mr. G. has reduced his terms for double entry book-keeping from \$15 The Last of the Mohegans.

Died, at Mohegan, Dec. 19. John Uncas, aged 89 years, the last male of the royal line of the celebrated chief of that name. He will be interred, we understand, in the royal burying ground of the Mohegans, on the plain.

[Norwich (Conn.) Cour.

The death of this descendant of the celebrated Indian Chief is worthy of particular notice, at this time, when there are so few remnants in existence of the warlike tribes which inhabited the New England States, when the European Colonists first landed on their sheres. One of the most noted of those tribes was that of the Mohegans, whose head quarters were on the banks of the river Thames, in Connecticut. The small reservation of land which the remnant of the Tribe still retains lies in the town of Montville, half-way between Nerwich and New-London, on a beautiful eminence, in sight of both of those cities of Connecticut, (say five or six miles from each.) Their numbers at present do not exceed, we believe, one hundred souls. The burial ground of the Sachems is in the ing the time-during which present applicants town of Norwich and has been frequently noticed by antiquaries.

The distinguished warrior, Uncas, whose name has added so much celebrity to the Mohegan tribe, was originally a petty Sachem; a Pequod by birth, a subject and tributary to Sassacus. When the English settlers made war upon the Pequods, Uncas was unfriendly to this chieftain, but was kept in check by the talents and prowess of this formidable warrior. Of the English he entertained from the first a very respectful opinion, and finally united his forces and fortune with theirs. Upon the death of Sassacus, Uncas became the Sachem of the remaining Pequods, as well as of the Mohegans. He claimed in this character a right to the territory comprising the most of that part of Connecticut east of Connecticut River. From that time he became one of the most formidable Indian Chiefs in the Southern part of New-England. His authority extended not only over his own subjects but to other tribes West of the River. At the head of about 500 warriors he fought and defeated Miantinomah, Chief of the Narragansetts, a tribe inhabiting territories East of the Mohegans. Uncas was a steady friend to the English Colonists, and in 1659 gave a deed of the town of Norwich to Thomas Leffingwell and his friends, in consideration of important services rendered him by Leffing well in one of the wars between the Ma-

hegans and Narragansetts. According to Doctor Dwight, Uncas died at an advanced age and left his power and property to his children. Onecho, his eldest son, commanded a party of Mohegans in a war which the English carried on against the Narragansetts in 1676. The family, however, soon declined in their importance by the general declension of their tribe and the sale of their property to the whites.

CITY INTELLIGENCE. LAWYERS' DIARY—This Day, December 24.— Superior Court.—Nos. 59, 45, 63, 11, 116, 26, 51, 13, 21, 23, 7, 13, 19. Common Pleas—Monday.—Nos. 64, 66, 10, 68, 72, 74, 76,

FRIDAY, Dec. 23. BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN. -- SPECIAL MEETING.

PETITIONS PRESENTED AND REFERRED .-- Of Messrs. Wilkins & Itollins, for payment of commission for selling pro-perty for unpaid assessments. Of 103 citizens, against proposed plan of cleaning streets by contract. Of 191 tax payers, against the same project.
REPORTS.—Of Finance Committee, in favor of granting

he temporary appropriation for 1843 (\$1,693,672) asked for by the Comptroller. Adopted. An invitation was received from Fire Ergine Co. No. 22 o attend their Ball at Tivoli Saloon on the 6th of January

ext. Accepted. THE MARKET LAW .- This ordinance being the special order of the meeting, the concluding sections came up for final action-the preceding ones (sanctioning Meat Shops or Markets) having passed the Board on Tuesday night last. The remainder of the ordinance was passed by sections, which contain the manner of being licensed; the daily in-Inspector, or Deputy Health Warden of the respective Wards: the penalties for selling impure or unhealthy meat, &c.; the penalty for others than those licensed selling fresh meats; in regard to suspension of licenses; the manner of collecting Market fees and rents, &c. &c.

An amendment to one of the sections, that, before this orlinance take effect, premiums heretofore paid by butchers or stalls, &c. be refunded, was referred to the Finance Committee.

An additional section, allowing the erection of Slaughter Houses on the banks of either river, beyond the limits of the City, &c., was referred to the Market Committee. After considerable debate, the question on the adoption of the ordinance, as amended-with its title "Of the sale of

Fresh Meats in places other than the Public Markets,"-was put, and carried in the affirmative, as follows. AYES-Messrs. Westervelt, Nesbitt, W. Dodge, Adams, Atwill, Nash, Brown, Ward. E-quirol and Bracy-10.

Noes-Messrs. Williams, Waterman, C. J. Dodge, Allerton, Scoles, Mead and Pettigrew-7.

Leave was asked and granted to present a petition of 200 citizens, adverse to contracting for cleaning streets .-And a petition of inhabitants of the 12th Ward relative to eing taxed for the introduction of the Croton Water. CLEANING STREETS BY CONTRACT .- DOCUMENT No. 54. being the ordinance as passed by the Board of Aldermen, came up for cansideration, after an ineffectual effort to refer it, with the several adverse petitions, back to the Com-

The ordinance, after a protracted discussion, was adopted precisely as it passed the other Board. It limits the contract to a period of not more than five years.

The Beard, at two o'clock, adjourned until Thursday

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.-The amount of suffering relieved be this invaluable preparation is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Thousands have been restored to health by its healing and regenerating efficacy, who were to health by its healing and regenerating chicacy, who were considered past the reach of remedial means, as various certificates heretefore published abundantly prove. It has received the entire approbation of many practitioners in this and other cities, and its rapid growth in the estimation of the public, has placed it beyond the reach of detraction or the efforts of competition. Diseases which arise from impurity of the blood or vitation of the humors generally, each as Serofula King's Evil. The unarism, and inclining such as Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism and inciplent Gout, Sait Rheum and other cutaneous diseases, Fever Sores, Internal Abscesses, Fistulas, Chronic Catarrh, Ulcer-ation of the throat and nostrils, painful affections of the bones, chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys, Female Derangements, general debility and prostration of the system are all removed by its use. For particulars see advertise ents in this and other city papers

Prepared and said, at wholesale and retail, and for ex-ortation, by A. B. SANDS & CO., No. 273 Broadway, portation. by A. B. SANDS & CO., No. 278 Broadway, (Granite Buildings), corner of Chambers-street, New York, Also sold by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists Nos. 79 and 100 Fulton-street; David Sands & Co., No. 77 East Broadway. Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.

POST FACTUM NULLUM CONSILIUM.-This is an old Ro man adage, and applies with as much force to Peters's Cough Lozenges as any thing in the world can well do. "After the deed is done there is no need of consultation," is a fair translation, and assuch should be regarded. When a cold is taken fly to these Lozenges; they will afford certain relief, and as such be most beneficial. But it is not to tain relief, and as such be most beneficial. But it is not to this remedy alone we would call public ettention—Peters's Cathartic or Health Lozenges are in all complaints of the bowels, liver, &c., beyond praise; they destroy every thing which deranges the stomach and intestines, and should be in the possession of every family. When the bowels are in in the possession of every family. When the bowels are in disorder, the whole system must be attended to—at such times the Cathartic or Health Lozenges will be found superior to any other medicine. Principal office 125 Fulton, cor ner of Nassau-street.

THE ABORIGINAL TRIBES OF AMERICA used only na LITTURE ADORIGINAL PRIBES OF AMERICA used only native Vegetable remedies, and were always heaithy. The Wild Cherry is the most important of all their medicines.—Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is now prescribed by our most distinguished physicians as the best, and only certain remedy for Consumption, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Ashima, Colds, Coughs, &c. ever discovered.

Mr. John Weeks, Twelfth street, Philadelphia, aged 42 years, had been subject to this complaint for saveral ways.

years, had been subject to this complaint for several years, and had tried almost every medicine without effect. His symptoms were a tightness of the chest, constant wheezing and a very obstinate cough, particularly in the morning af-ter rising, accompanied with spitting of large quantities of phlegm. He used this Balsam for about two weeks; at which time he informed me he had experienced such great relief, and felt so little of the complaint, that he considered himself entirely well.

Price \$1 00 per bottle. Sold only at 125 Fulton st. corner

Families, Children, &c., should bear in mind that this is the last day and evening of the exhibition of Tom Thumb, the wonderful Dwarf, at the American Museum. For the accommodation of persons who cannot conveniently attend in the evening, splendid performances take place at three o'clock this afternoon.

To There will be a performance this afternoon at 5 o'clock at the New-York Musum. Nellis, born without to \$10. Mr. Wm. T. Plummer will attend to that department.

Solve at the New-York musuum. Nems, both without to the partment of the property of the last day of the Fudge Mermaid, as she purposes spending the Christmas holidays with the Fe Gee.

Warning to Young Men. William D. Gray, the companion of R. P. Robinson, of

Ellen Jewett memory.
See City Intelligence on the First Page. [Reported for The Tribune.] IN THE COURT OF SESSIONS, ? To the Hom. Judges TALLMABGE and LYNCH:

My bumble thanks are due to the Court, for the privilege they have allowed me of preparing this communication, which I consider my duty to make them and the public at large, prior to sentense being passed upon me on the charges on which I stand convicted. If I were to enter into a full detail of the various causes that have tended to bring me where I now stand, I should but recapitulate the history of many a thoughtless youth who has entered upon the world with brilliant prospects, buoyant spirits, and confiding, generous hearts. I think circumstances at present will justify me in referring to incidents that have long since transpired in this city, and under any other circumstances than the present, I should be unwilling to advert to them. I stand before this Court branded with that indelible mark, notorious!" How this title happens to fix upon me, I skall

In the year 1883 I came to this city from the State of Ohio the greater number of my relatives being citizens or resilents of that State. Not a man with whom I had any acquaintance at home, refused me his introductory letter to is friend at New-York; and I left my native State with every requisite to commerce and complete what might have ended in a useful career, had I not forgotten to heed that useful and wise admonition, "keep good company." My good character was maintained in this city with credit to my. elf, until certain circumstances I am about to narrate, ocsen, until certain circumstances I am about to harrale, oc-enricd, which swept from me my all—for a clerk in this city without a character, is one of the most pittable objects that can be imagined. I am sure I am remembered (and perhaps with sorrow) by many that are now looking upon

Gilbert F. Hays, at my request, to gratify my curiosity, in the month of July, 1841, led me into one of the store-rooms belonging to the Pouce Department, and unfoided to me the article, then almost consumed by moth, which, in connection with its owner, and circum tances connected with both, had the effect of getting for me the bad name that I now bear in the public prints. The article to which I refer is the cloak said to have been worn by the mu deterthat I now bear in the public prints. The article to which I refer is the cloak said to have been worn by the mu derer of the wretched girl Helen Jewett. I had produiar sensations as I looked upon the garment that once enveloped so much guilt, and I sailly thought, too, of the unfair shuffling off of the consequences of guilt or punishment that had been practiced upon me. It is well known that my name, and the names of very many others in good standing in this city at his day, were compelled to appear to the public, before the trial of the person charged with that most shimeful of at this day, were competed to appear to the public, defore the trial of the person charged with that most shimeful of crimes was terminated, and many still have cause to regret it—but none more se, or half so much, as the informance convict that now addresses you. The pleasing manners of Richard P. Roblinson won my attention; being a boarder with him in the same house, his apparently harmless, gay and volatile character, and his simplicity and correct moral trails, so far as I knew, gained for him my respect and adraits, so far as I knew, gained for him my respect and ad-

These circumstances, connected with his standing in society, at that time, led to an acquaintance and intimacy on my part, precisely in the same way that others became his friends. He it is known was apprehended and charged with a crime, that far exceeds in enormity, any other that ever stained the annals of intam, is this city. He was tried for this offence and acquitten. The public mind at this time was ill at ease, and stil continues in some measures so to be in consequence of the result of this trial. In fact, public indignation ran so high in this matter, that vergeance was ready to saliate itself; and I can add with truth uid in some measure satiate itself upon one whose weak, helpless, and unsupported shoulders were first calculated to brave or withstand this mighty torrent. That individual was the unfortunate creature that now addresses you. During this excitement I was taken from the Washington Hotel in a state of supor, (which, by the by, I do not plead as an excuse.) and after an examination and commitment, (on a charge which under any other circumstances would have been overlooked,) I was ascertained to be an acquaintance of Robinson's. This, connected with the discovery on my These circumstances, connected with his standing in sobeen overlooked.) I was ascertained to be an acquaintance of Robinson's. This, connected with the discovery on my person of some notes that had passed between us, while I was detalined as a winess against him, soon had the effect of gabring for me the name of "Robinson's friend." I was tried, could not raise finds ecough to lee counsel, was convicted. Every body knows how Robinson was disposed of, and it requires but half a glance to perceive the wide difference, in those days in this city, between the rich murderer and the poor fool.

The Court at this time, in their wisdom, thought proper to visit upon me the extremest penalty they could inflict—and why? Because my name became associated with that of a rich, (and, what I shall ever believe,) guilty marderer, whese gold and powerful friends bore him through, and out, nowhipt of earthly justice, I was consigned to that 'bourne from whence no traveler returns,' who is possessed of sensitive feelings, without knowing in his heart that his misfortunes have drawn a line of demarcation between him and his friends, especially if those friends are among the

misfortunes have drawn a line of demartation between thin and his friends, especially if those friends are among the rich and respected, that requires such moral courage to wipe out or efface as, I frankly acknowledge, I could not practice, without such tender sympathy, as, in cases like my own, is seldem felt by the world, and I can add, also, by many who pretend to lift themselves above the trides of time. Where is the man that hears me who can enter right Where is the man that hears me who can enter right into the feelings of one whose tollies has so situated him that every face that once met him with a smile now frow us on him with contempt? Or where is the man, to be plain, that, from the pure charity of his heart, would extend to me is hand, one year ago, and say thou art my brother—thou inst transgressed, but I forgive you, and with me the past storgotten. I am the man that will assist you in building t Sing Sing, the Rev. John Lucky, and the their interposition, I was brought in among many of my for-mer friends. One of these friends, an estimable man, (a merchant in Pine street,) fully admitted me to the privileges of his counting room. Through his agency with some of the awyers in Wall-street, I obtained considerable employthe nwyers is Wall-street, i obtained considerable employment as a copyist. I occupied one of the desks in his office, and began to flatter myself that the foundati in of my retreive was laid. In a few days, another gentleman, (a stranger to me.) who belonged to the concern, returned from the country. He noticed a stranger seated at one of the desks, and inquired of his partner "who it was." He was told by him that "I was formerly one of his clerks—that I had been unfortunate; but that, by kind treatment, I might be restored, and that he had determined to help me along in carrying out my good resolutions," and, among other things, mentioned my name.

This was enough. When it was known to him who I

was, he objected immediately to my occupying one of his desks, with the remark that "how should he feel if he had occasion to mention my name before any of his friends, who knew my true history?" These circumstances became known to me, and I am sure the Court and all who hear me can to some extent realize my sensations. This is not re-lated with any other motive than to convey a faint idea of what is to be undergoze by one that 'falleth by the way,' as I have, and who may be endeavoring to raise himself to as I have, and who may be enticavoring to fare unser to an upright position. I have often in my own mind thought that no enterprise in which the humane lovers of their fel-low-men could engage is more deserving their considera-tion than to adopt some effectual way to aid, assist and en-courage those poor, uncared for men that have come out of a prison with good resolutions, but alas! who after seeing how coldit the world in general looks upon them, fall back nto such conditions as make their situations doubly deplo-

rable.

A short time since I was at Philadelphia; I dropped into a public house in that city called the "Head Quarters;" I was enjoying myself as well as others, when a man I did not then know asked me to walk with him to a table close by, on which lay a daily journal, which he opened and turned to the date, Jaly 17 or 18, 1856. Then he pointed to these words, recorded in writing: "William D. Gray, the companion of Richard P. Nobinson, has been sentenced to the State Prison for the term of five years," and then finished his tender interview with me by telling he that "I was that man, and if I did not absent myself immediately

ished his tender interview with me by telling noe that "I was that man, and if I did not absent myself immediately he would expose me to the company." I left, not abruptly, however, with this consolation, that gentlemen of his grade were but few in this my native land.

In justice to officers Joseph Stanton, John M. Low, (I think,) and Gilbert F. Hays, I do publicly and truly declare that I never witnessed anything else in these men in their official capacity, than the most strict adherence to bonesty, coupled at the same time with all the kindness which could be consistently shown, to a man arrested as I was, on a charge of felony. Another worthy and invaluable member of the Police corps, I have learnt stood in some degree implicated. This is Mr. Barnabas W. Osborne, the Clerk of Police, whose shrewdness is satisfactorily known to me, but whose deviations from strict integrity, if he has any, never cance under my observation. The Magistrate that committed me on the charge of which I am convicted, I am sure, ted ne on the charge of which I am convicted, I am sure, conducted throughout, with a strict regard to justice, and with motives perfectly pure, and unbiamable. This was Magistrate Stephens, before whom I was admitted to bail.

Tomas, Dec. 23, 1842. WILLIAM D. GRAY.

These Holiday times afford a fine opportunity for any one to get clear of any little surplus cash; and Col. PEERS, Confectioner, No. 265 Broadway, gets up his articles in such beautiful style and great variety that he is sure to obtain a very fair proportion of it. Just call in and see his

BOOTH'S CASH TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 142 Fulton street, is well supplied with the most desirable assortment of English, French and American Cloths, Cassineres and Vestings; and his style of dress coats and pants is not surpassed in neatness, and finished taste by any establishment in the city. By adhering to his cash principle, he is enabled to sell at the lowest prices.

The Popular Remedy for all those forms of disease which, when neglected end in Consumption, such as cough from any cause, sore throat, hoarseness, and the like—the Hygeine Horehound Candy—is the most popular and successful remedy, and is noiselessly supplanting all the other responded compounds vanished as in proposite by facilities. pretended compounds vaunted so im udently by fictitious and manufactured certificate makers. Sold wholesate and retail, at 482 broadway. Josiah Richards, Auctioneer.

Great Sale of 300 Elegant Annuals. THIS EVENING will be sold at BANGS, RICHARDS & PLATT'S Auction Rooms, 196 Broadway, an extensive collection of English and American Annuals, elegant Pictoral Works, splendid English Books in fine bindings; beauti ful Bibles and Prayer Books, Juveniles and children's Books and a large variety of other Works suitable for Christmas Cheap for Cash.

GLASS! GLASS! WINDOW GLASS! 500 boxes Monroe Glass, all sizes.
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CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA AND DYSPEPSIA can be CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA AND DYSPEPSIA can be cured.—Call at Doct. Thomson's, 343 Broome-street, and be satisfied of the fact by ocular demonstration. Call, as the patients will soon leave for home. (See advertisement, Report No. 7, on the 3d page.

Governments to the country west of the Rocky Mountains, why this subject was not included in the treaty, &c., after some remarks by Messrs.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

U. S. SENATOR FROM NORTH CAROLINA .-WILLIAM H. HAYWOOD was on Tuesday last elected United States Senator from North Carolina, in place of William Graham, whose term expires on the 4th of March next. All other candidates having been withdrawn, the vstes stood-For Haywood 95, Graham 69, Saunders 2.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1842. The striking out of the whole appropriation for the Coast Survey, which was done to-day, was hardly contemplated by many a few days ago, but it passed by a decided vote. I do not think, however, that any considerable portion of Congress will oppose the continuance of the Survey under a new organization, or by the officers of the Army or Navy. Indeed, a resolution was adopted after the passage of that bill to-day instructing a Committee to inquire into the expediency of assigning this work to the Navy or War Department .-Throughout the whole of this matter the House, from the nature of the case, has been obliged to act in the dark in consequence of the want of familiarity of members with such matters, but there was sufficient evidence to satisfy them that the work might be more economically and expeditiously conducted under other direction.

In the Senate, Mr. Benton repeated again the same speech which he now delivers every morning, with slight variations, upon the subject of the Treaty. The occasion was the offering of a resolution calling for the correspondence relative to Oregon Territory. Benton will probably die of the Treaty, unless Mr. Calhoun or some one else will reply to him. He not only writes over half the Globe newspaper every day, upon this subject, but he has a spasm every morning in the Senate Chamber. The object of it all is probably to hit Mr. Calhoun towards whom he is in no wise amiable or well intentioned.

A debate sprung up and continued all day until 4 o'clock, without any result, upon the matter of Gen. Jackson's fine. Upon this subject Mr. Allen of Ohio suffered most dreadfully, as I judge from the alarming noise which he made. I believe that this 'young Demosthenes' spoke four times upon the subject, in a tone audible in most parts of the Capitol; but as there was but one single idea in the four harangues, it is not necessary to describe them. Mr. Crittenden of Ky. pricked the Ohio Senator in his usual sarcastic manner, until he roared again like a wounded Buffalo. Mr. Buchanan also spoke in favor of the bill. It was finally made the special order of the day for Tuesday next, when the Senate adjourned. It is strange that the Locos after allowing this

matter to remain undisturbed during the many vears of their ascendancy in Congress, are now so clamorous in their demands that justice be done the character of Gen. Jackson. I can see no other cause for this suddenly awakened zeal than that they are running low in means of making political capital, and catch at the smallest thing that offers.

It should be remembered that they voted against their own bill for this purpose, at the last session, because an amendment was made to it, declaring that its passage was not to be taken as a censure upon Judge Hall. Without such a proviso no Whig will vote for it. MANHATTAN.

Correspondence of The Tribane. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1842-P. M. We have now clear and cold weather. There was con iderable ice in the Delaware this morning, and with a few days of such extreme cold the navigation would be seriously interrupted. Business, generally, seems to wear a etter aspect to-day, but I have heard of no transactions apon a large scale. During the past week our Markets have been unusully depressed, there being very little demand for the principle staple articles. The Philadelphia Shippen, a distance of about two miles, being lined with one continuous row of wagons laden with country produce! Never was there such an abundant supply of poultry, tur keys, geese, ducks, chickens, wild fowl in every variety, presented to the eye of the gourmand, as there is visible in our

streets to-day. Prices, too, in many instances, are exhorbitantly high, when the large supply is considered. " However, Christmas comes but once a year!" exclaim many, as they yield to the unreasonable demand of the seller, little dreaming of the misery, ruin, poverty and want, that this same holy Christmes finds existing among us!

"J. W. Tyson" and "J. C. Montgomery," too very important characters, in the estimation of some people, bave gone to Washington, it is said, the latter relative to misconduct in the discharge of his duties as Postmaster, and the former, to receive further instructions with a reprimand. I'wo removals have occurred within a few days past in the Post-Office, for what reason I am unapprised. As yet, it has not been positively ascertained ' How MANY CLAY MEN ARE THERE" in the Philadelphia Costom House, by his Excellency, John Tyler, and hence no removals have recently taken place here! Mr. T. S. Smith will find that he has been but a sorrowful tool in the hands of Captain Tyler and his prime mover in this city, J. W. Tyson: The triends of HENRY CLAY are daily increasing in numbers and spirit, and a few more such despicable injuries as to " How many Clay men are there," will add redoubled enthusiasm to our cause in defence of Republican Principles. and bring to the standard of HENRY CLAY thousands of noble and independent hearts.

The father and brother of Milton J. Alexander have returned from Harrisburg, failing, it is believed, for a time, in effecting the interference of the Executive in the case of their miserable son, who will be brought into Court for sentence to-morrow merning. Gov. Potter, however, has premised the matter 'all due consideration.'

There are rumors rife derogatory to the character of our most influential penny rewspaper establishment, which, if true, will eventually end in the appearance of a newly appointed functionary-the High Sheriff-upon the stage Brag " has been a pretty good dog, but it seems that dinner has never yet been fully explained! Rumor also says that the reported death of Nicholson, throughout our city yesterday, was a more ruse, intended solely for effect, in order that the sympathies of the people might be turned toward his miserable condition. Realty, he both merits and deserves Executive lavor.

Nothing interesting in our Courts this morning. The case of Ake comes up on Thurtday next.
The Eastern Mail has just arrived—15 minutes of 4 o'

Business at the regular Board of Brokers to day was again to a limited extent. The following are the sales: \$25 State Fives, 1843, 51; 10 shares Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Co. 111; \$190 Lehigh Mortgage Loan, 401; 17 shares South. wark Fire Insurance Co. 13.

Ship News -Cleared, bark Swan, Snell, Orange Grove, La; brig J. Cohen, ja., Moore, St. Thomas and St. Croix; brig Henrietta, Farrell, St. Thomas and a market; brig Clarissa, Watts, N. Orleans; brig Acorn, Howes, Boston BRUTUS. No arrivals up to 41 o'clock.

> Doings in Congress. WASHINGTON, Thursday Dec. 22.

IN SENATE, to-day, Mr. BUCHANAN presented memorial of Mrs. Reeside, widow of James Reeside, deceased, asking to be refunded \$188,000 loaned by her husband to the Post Office Depart-

On motion of Mr. McRoberts, after brief remarks on the importance of the work, the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of making appropriations for the improvement of the navigation of the Missis-

The credentials of Messrs. LINN and SEVIER, Senators from Missouri and Arkansas for the term commencing on the 4th of March, 1843, were presented by their colleagues, Messrs. BENTON and FULTON.

President in regard to the nature and evtent of the informal communications between the Secretary of State and the British Minister during the late negotiations on the subject of the claims of the two destrisement, the treaty, &c., after some remarks by Messrs.

LINE, ARCHER, KING and BENTON as to the propriety of publishing the information at present. was adopted.

Mr. BARTON's resolution inquiring of the President whether the British Minister has made any propesition to the Government in regard to the assumption of State debts, was adopted : Yeas 36

Navs 12. The bill authorising the relinquishment of the

16th section, granted for the use of schools and the entry of other lands in lieu thereof, was passed.

Several resolutions instituting inquiries by the Committees were adopted.

The resolution to refund the fine of Gen. Jack. on was taken up and a preliminary debate of some interest arose, in which Messrs. LINN, BUCHANAN and ALLEN warmly advocated its passage and instified the conduct of Gen. Jackson in this case. and Messrs. BAYARD and CRITTENDEN expressed their willingness to vote for the bill if so modified that their support of it could not be construed into a sanction of the principles on which Gen. Jackson acted. Mr. B. introduced the pamphlet recently published by "A Kentuckian" on this subect, and wished the resolution, with this pamphet, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary,

that the subject might be fully investigated. The further consideration of the resolution was

estponed till Tuesday next.

And the Senate adjourned. In the House, on motion of Mr. KENNEDY, of Md. the bill from the Senate authorizing the change of the names of the American ship Westchester of New-York to the Atlantic, was taken up and with-

out objection read a third time and passed. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to get it business out of order.

Mr. FILLMORE said he had received urgent appeals from the other end of the Capitol and from the Departments (both being out of funds) to pass he Appropriation bill this week. He therefore moved to go into Committee of the Whole to take up this bill to-day, as Friday and Saturday had een set apart for private bills.

A resolution of Mr. F.'s to terminate debate on the bill at 2 o'clock having been adopted. the House went into Committee of the Whele on the Union and resumed the consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, the question pending on the motion of Mr. FILLMORE, to reduce the item for Coast Survey from \$50,000 to \$20,000.

Mr. BURNELL went into a spirited defence of the Survey, showing its immense importance to the whole country in enabling the Seaman to avoid those shoals and sand banks which had been the ruin of numerous vessels and the grave of many a hardy tar, and referred to some of the discovenes of this Survey to that of three channels at New-York, to the ascertaining the actual distance of that City from Sandy Hook to be eighteen miles as was before supposed, &c .- and advecated the centinuance of the work, not only as a matter of great national policy and interest but of actual economy.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL considered the survey of the highest importance, and Mr. Hassler the fittest man in the country to superintend it; but thought it should be done by officers of our Army and Navy under his direction, who would thus be trained and qualified to conduct it when Mr. Hasser's age should prevent his farther service. In this manner he thought at least \$25,000 per annum might be saved, and the survey be conducted

with equal vigor and success. Mr. MALLORY (Chairman of the Select Committee on the survey) referred at length to the evidence before that Committee, and to its investigations to prove Mr. Hasseer's incompetency for he superintendence. He considered it a work of vast importance to the navigating interests of the country, and thought it might be conducted with far more economy and dispatch by officers of the army or navy. But 300 miles of a line of coast of 3000 miles had been surveyed in a period of ten years, and he complained that the charts, among others of the channel at New-York, discovered

seven years ago, had never been published. Mr. Wise said they were now in the course of ublication and would be out in six weeks. The hour of two having arrived, the Committee

proceeded to vote. Mr. GILMER modified his amendment so as to reduce the item to \$10,000; reed to. The whole item was then, on motion of Mr. Gwin, stricken out; Ayes 78, Noes 64 -An amendment of Mr. TALLMADGE to appropriate \$20,000 for the publication of the account of the Exploring Expedition was adopted.

The bill was then reported to the House, where the previous question was applied. Mr. Gwis's amendment, striking out all the appropriation for the survey, was concurred in: Yeas 119; Nays 84. Mr. TILLINGHAST's amendment (given above) was non-concurred in. No other impertant amendments were made.

The bill was then passed, and the House ad-

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Candy is now more sought after and used than ever before We submit the following letter from a highly respectable physician, without further comment :

NEW-YORK, December 10th, 1812. ) 279 Pearl-street. MR. C. H. RING: Dear Sir,-I have great pleasure in complying with your request desiring my opinion of your Medicated Ca dy, and as my experience has been very extended, the public may be benefitted by its publicity.-Although I cannot go so far as to say that patients in the last stage of consumption have been cured, yet I can conscientiously aver that not only has your candy prolonged their lives out ensured them ease, sleep and appetite, which no other remedies that I know of could effect, and can only

attribute it to the scientific combination of medical ingredients in its manufacture. It is over three years since I first employed Ring's Medicated Candy at the suggestion of several of my medical friends, and sincerely say that its virtues have worn well as my opinion, and that of hundreds of physicians in the city of New York is still the same. I fully believe that if this extraordinary remedy were timely employed, that consumption would be banished from our country : for there is not a single case of inflammation of the chest in which I have been consulted that after bleeding I did not employ Ring's Cardy, and in every case was successful, whereas formerly such discuses—say 1 patient out of 3—would become consumptive in spite of bleeding, blisters, and the usual parapharalia of remedies.

usual parapharatid of reflectives.

I am, dear sir, yours very respectfully,
J. B. WEAVER, M. D.
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15' Sears's Bible Biography—Embellished with more than 500 plates, published at 122 Nassau street. Price \$2.50 This beautiful volume continues to attract the attention of all classes, and thousands are yet destined to be sold. It is, indeed, a complete "History of the Bible," intended for fam lies. All who have examined the volnitended for fam lies. All who have examined the vol-ume, say it is well calculated to answer the design of the author, and promote the cause of true piety. All our lead-ing clergymen recommend it, "sincerety hoping that Heav-ea may render it conducive to the diffusion of Caristian knowledge and a blessing to the rising generation. It" R. SEARS, Pablisher. The resolution of Mr. LINN, inquiring of the

Scrmons on Prophecy.—The Fourth is this Series will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Shimeall in-morrow (Sanday) evening, in the large Chapel of the University of the City of New-York. Subject—"Prophetical interpretation." Service to commence at 7 o'clock. Seass free.